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Milton Gazette & Roanoke Advertiser.

VOL. II. MILTON, NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL 22, 1824. NO. 104.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL, 1824.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON'S PHASES.	D. H. M.
22 Thursday	5 21	6 39	First ☽	6 5 1 a.
23 Friday	5 20	6 40	Last ☽	21 0 58 m.
24 Saturday	5 19	6 41	Full ●	13 10 35 m.
25 Sunday	5 18	6 42	New ○	28 11 13 a.
26 Monday	5 17	6 43		
27 Tuesday	5 16	6 44		
28 Wednesday	5 15	6 45		

NATIONAL NOMINATION.

At a meeting of DEMOCRATIC Members of Congress, held in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, February 14th, 1824, of which BENJAMIN RUGGLES, of Ohio, was Chairman, and ELA COLLINS, of New-York, Secretary, it was unanimously resolved, that

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD,

of Georgia, be recommended to the People of the United States as a proper Candidate for the office of PRESIDENT, and

ALBERT GALLATIN,

of Pennsylvania, for the Office of VICE PRESIDENT, of the United States, for four years from the 4th of March, 1825.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

At a meeting of REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA, held at Raleigh on the 24th December, 1823, of which Gen. *James Wellborn*, of Wilkes county, was Chairman, and *Robert A. Jones*, of Halifax county, Secretary, the following gentlemen were nominated on the Electoral Ticket to vote for President and Vice President of the United States, at the ensuing election:

John Paxton, *of Rutherford.*
Meshack Franklin, *of Surry.*
Robert Williamson, *of Lincoln.*
James Legrand, *of Montgomery.*
Abraham Philips, *of Rockingham.*
Alexander Gray, *of Randolph.*
BenjaminH.Covington, *of Richmond.*
Thomas Ruffin, *of Orange.*
Nathaniel Jones, *of Wake.*
John Hall, *of Warren.*
George Outlaw, sen. *of Bertie.*
Charles E. Johnson, *of Chowan.*
Thomas W. Blackledge, *of Beaufort.*
John Owen, *of Bladen.*
William Blackledge, sen. *of Lenoir.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

GEN. JACKSON—NO. II.

We have seen that from the course of his pursuits, Gen. Jackson can scarcely be qualified as a *statesman*, to administer the high functions of Chief Magistrate of this nation.

Is he calculated, in the 2d place, by the habits of his mind, the coolness of his temper; the sedateness of his judgment, to supply the place of experience and of study, to select good ministers, to adopt measures, and to administer the government according to the principles of the constitution and the interests of the people.

Let us judge him by facts. We shall state them briefly—leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions.

In the first scene, in which this officer appeared during the late war with Great Britain, we find him disregarding the orders of the Secretary at War:

"Under these acts, authorising the President to accept the services of 50,000 volunteers, he addressed the citizens of his division, and twenty-five hundred flocked to his standard. A tender of them having been made, in November, he received orders to descend the Mississippi, for the defence of the lower country, which was then thought to be in danger." *Reid's Life of Gen. Jackson*, p. 18.

"He arrived and halted at Natchez. Here Gen. Jackson was instructed to remain until he should receive further orders. Having chosen a healthy site for the encampment of his troops, about ten miles from Washington, he devoted his time, with the utmost industry, to training and preparing them for active service. The clouds of war, however, in that quarter, having blown over, he received an order from the Secretary of War, dated the 5th of January, directing him, on the receipt thereof, to dismiss those under his command, from service, and to take measures for delivering over every article of public property in his possession, to Major General Wilkinson."

The situation of his volunteers was at that time most distressing.... "There were 150 on the *sick report*, 56 of whom were unable to raise their heads, and almost the whole of them *destitute of the means of defraying the expenses of their return;* the consequence, therefore, of a strict compliance of the Secretary's order, must have been, that many of the sick would have perished, whilst most of the rest would, from necessity, have been compelled to enlist in the regular army under General Wilkinson." In this situation, he determined to disregard the Secretary's order.—The necessity of his troops would have excused the responsibility which he assumed—but it was the *manner* of the act which constitutes the objection. Had he civilly and respectfully communicated his disobedience, with the reasons of it, to the War Department, he must have stood fully justified before his country. But the strict rules of discipline are not sufficiently understood by Gen. J.—Respect to a superior officer is among the most essential rules of an army.

"He lost no time (says his biographer) in making known to the Secretary of War, the resolution he had adopted, to disregard the order he had given, and return his army to the place he had received it. He painted in strong terms the evils it was calculated to produce, *and expressed the astonishment he felt that it should have originated with the famous author of the "Newburg Letters," the then redoubted advocate for soldiers' rights.*"

However justly Gen. Armstrong might have deserved the taunt from any other quarter, yet he was at that time Secretary of War, and Gen. Jackson's ought to have been the last hand to inflict such a blow.

We pass over the earlier scenes that were exhibited at New-Orleans in December and January, 1814-15. We shall not enter into an examination of the question whether martial law ought to have been proclaimed, or the Legislative body put in a state of *surveillance.* These extraordinary measures, however harsh, might have been necessary, and there are crises when "the safety of the people is the supreme law."—But why so rigorously maintain martial law when this necessity seemed to vanish? The British army had withdrawn. "Mr. Livingston had arrived on the 10th (of March) from the British fleet, whither he had gone to effect a general cartel: thro' him Admiral Cochrane had announced the arrival of a vessel from Jamaica, with news of peace having been agreed on by the two countries." The same intelligence had reached New Orleans from another quarter. On the 7th of March, Gen. J. received an express sent by the Postmaster General, bearing communications from the government, it is understood, that the treaty of peace had been signed the 24th of December, 1814. Was it not time then to close the odious scene of military power? Did necessity require that Mr. Louailler, a member of the Legislature, should be arrested and confined!—That Mr. Hall, District Judge of the U. States, for issuing a writ of *Habeas Corpus* on application of Mr. L. should himself be seized, dragged to the General's camp, detained in close custody, and then sent beyond the limits of the encampment, "until the ratification of peace is regularly announced, or until the British shall have left the Southern Coast?" That the District Attorney, Mr. Dick, who applied to Judge Lewis for a *habeas corpus* to liberate Judge Hall, should himself be arrested? And that an order should be issued also for the arrest of Judge Lewis?—Were these high-handed measures rendered necessary by the circumstances of the case? or do they not rather bespeak that species of temper in Gen. Jackson, which is disposed to make his own will the sole rule of his actions?

Admit, however, that he is right in all these proceedings, what shall we think of some subsequent events in his military career? The following is an extract from a Division Order of the General, dated Nashville, April 22, 1817:

"The commanding General considers it due to the principles of subordination which ought & must exist in an army, to *prohibit the obedience of any order emanating from the Department of War to officers of this division*; who have been reported and been assigned to duty, unless coming through him as the proper organ of communication. The object of this order is to prevent the recurrence of a circumstance which removed an important officer from the division without the knowledge of the commanding General, and indeed when he supposed that officer engaged in his official duties, and anticipated hourly his official reports on a subject of great importance to his command; and also to prevent the topographical reports from being made public through the medium of the newspapers, as was done in the case alluded to, thereby enabling the enemy to obtain the benefit of all our topographical researches as soon as the General commanding, who is responsible for the division. Superior officers having commands assigned them, are held responsible to the government for the character and conduct of that command; and it might as well be justified in an officer, senior in command to give orders to a *guard* on duty, without passing that order through the officer of that guard, as that the Department of War should countermand the arrangements of commanding Generals without giving their order through the proper channel. To acquiesce in such a course would be a tame surrender of military rights and etiquette, and at once subvert the established principles of subordination and good order. Obedience to the lawful commands of superior officers, is constitutionally and morally required: but there is a chain of communication that binds the military compact, which, if broken, opens the door to disobedience and disrespect, and gives loose to the turbulent spirits who are ever ready to excite mutiny."

If Gen. Jackson was dissatisfied with this alleged breach of military etiquette, why did he not recollect that so public and marked an order from himself was a grosser violation of etiquette towards the Secretary of War? Why did he not privately and respectfully offer a remonstrance against the proceeding? and, if the complaint was not removed, throw up his command and retire to the shades of private life?

On the 7th May, 1818, Gen. J. addresses a letter to Mr. Rabun, Governor of Georgia, containing the following sentences:

"That a Governor of a State should assume the right to make war against an Indian tribe, in perfect peace with, and under the protection of the United States, is assuming a responsibility that, I trust, *you will be able to excuse to the government of the United States, to which you will have to answer*, and through which I had so recently passed, promising the aged that remained at home my protection, and taking the warriors with me, in the campaign, is as unaccountable as strange.—But it is still more strange, that there could exist, within the United States, a cowardly monster in human shape, that could violate the sanctity of a flag, when borne by any person, but more particularly when in the hands of a superannuated Indian chief, worn down with age. Such base cowardice, and murderous conduct, as this transaction affords, has not its parallel in history, and shall meet with its merited punishment.

"*You Sir, as Governor of a State within my military division, have no right to give a milita-*

To which Gov. Rabun replied on the 1st of June:

"SIR: I have lately had the honor to receive yours of the 7th of May, founded on a communication from Gen. Glascock, relative to the attack recently made on the Cheraw village. Had you sir, or General Glascock, been in possession of the facts that produced the affair, it is to be presumed, at least, that you would not have indulged in a strain so indecorous and unbecoming. I had, on the 21st of March last, stated the situation of our bleeding frontier to you, and requested you, in respectful terms, to detach a part of your overwhelming force for our protection, or that you would furnish supplies, and I would order out more troops, to which you have never yet deigned to reply. You state, in a very haughty tone, that "I, as Governor of a State within your military division, have no right to give a military order whilst you are in the field." Wretched and contemptible indeed, must be our situation, if this be the fact; when the liberties of the people of Georgia, shall have been prostrated at the feet of a military despotism, then, and not till then, will your imperious doctrine be tamely submitted to.

"You may rest assured, that if the savages continue their depredations on our unprotected frontier, I shall think and act for myself in that respect."

What would be the situation of the Southern states, if, in the midst of an insurrection, they were compelled to wait, until the commanding officer of the U. States, should please to issue his order for ensuring their safety? Or where is the respect, in which the States of this Union should be held, if their Chief Magistrates should thus be bearded by the military officers of the United States? Or where is the respect which these States might expect to receive from the hands of a President, who should entertain *such sentiments* and express them in *such a manner?*

HAMBURG, July 7.

MIRACLES.....The news that Prince Alexander, of Hohenlohe, was expected in this town, produced the most lively sensations—all the infirm, endowed with a steadfast faith, waited with great impatience the moment of laying his hand upon them.

The Prince arrived on the 2d July—he performed his first cure on three females, who laboured under paroxysms of gout—their cure was attested by only one witness, a distributor of alms. He restored the use of limbs to a paralytic, and hearing to two deaf women. The prince promised to repair, on the following day, to the extensive area in the vicinity of the cathedral, and to perform his cures in the open air. An immense multitude resorted to the place—the lame, the deaf, and the blind, lay prostrate on the earth—near to them were in attendance, their parents and friends, who offered up prayers to Heaven for the recovery of these unfortunate individuals. The moment the Prince made his appearance the whole assemblage fell on their knees—all fixed, in profound silence, their eyes upon Prince Hohenlohe, who, after putting up a long prayer, advanced to the midst of the supplicants, and asked, in a mild tone, "Do you believe God can cure you?" A thousand voices replied "yes, yes!"—Then he stretched forth his arms, and uttered with a loud voice, "arise, your faith hath made you whole;' and they all got up and went away. The acclamation of the multitude rent the air.

Nevertheless, the magistracy of the town thought proper to appoint a commission, composed of intelligent and upright men, whom they directed to follow the Prince, and to make a list of the persons whom he should cure of their infirmities.—These commissioners have prepared an account of the state of twenty-three persons who had declared themselves cured by the Prince, and it turns out their ailments have not been in any wise diminished. On further enquiry it has been found, that the story of the paralytic woman, and the two deaf and dumb who had fancied themselves cured by the Prince on the first day of his arrival, is very different from the reports that have got into circulation.—*Courier Francais.*

A singular circumstance occurred a few days since at the Masonic Hall, Philadelphia. A French lady in company was viewing with intense interest the countenance of Cain, painted by that celebrated Artist, David, when in an instant she gave a piercing shriek and fell senseless in the arms of her companions; on her recovery, she explained by stating that the terrific and appalling feeling, displayed in the countenance of Cain, bro't so forcibly to her recollection, similar feelings exhibited by a member of the revolutionary committee, before whom herself and parents were brought during a period of the French Revolution, that nature could not support the recollection so powerfully renewed to her senses.

Poulson's Daily Adv.

Extraordinary Similarity.—A Mr. Smart, who keeps the Wynstay Arms Inn, at Ruthin, Denbighshire, has two daughters, twins: they are so surprisingly alike, that not only strangers, but even their own parents, find it difficult to name them when apart. They seem almost to possess but one mind; are very uneasy if not dressed exactly alike to the smallest minutiæ; have each one particular tooth that stands forward more than the rest; and a few years back one had a tooth extracted, and on examination, the other was found to have the same tooth in nearly the same state of decay; if a question is asked one of them, they generally both answer; their friendships and dislikes are always the same; if one is struck, the other seems to feel it equally by the distress she evinces; if either of them is unwell, the other sickens in a day or two afterwards; they are inseparable companions—eat alike—think alike—act alike: in short, the sympathy existing between these children has been the astonishment of the whole neighborhood—After this the *Comedy of Errors* will seem quite natural!

London Examiner.

A HINT.—Our Correspondents would oblige us by furnishing us with more legible manuscripts, some of the marks one would suppose were made by a spider who had escaped from the ink bottle, and ran over a sheet of white paper, with two of his legs afflicted with the palsy.

Balt. Morn. Chron.

From the New-York Advocate.

The case of the Holkar.—The papers have already stated that a colored person has been arrested, charged with being one of the crew which murdered the captain, mate, and supercargo, of the brig Holkar, of this port. The circumstances of the arrest are as follows:—A short time after the news arrived that the crew of the Holkar had mutinied, which was in 1819, a colored lad, apparently 15 or 16 years old, came into the Police Office, and stated that he was on board at the time, and voluntarily made deposition to all the facts, which he did in a circumstantial manner.—The vessel, it appeared, was bound to a West India port, and when within a day's sail of the port, the crew, (all blacks,) rose and murdered the captain, mate, and supercargo; they took to the boat, carried away money and clothing, and scuttled the brig; the boy was spared by them, and on his arrival here made to the Police a detail of facts. A few days ago, the young man, after an absence of several years, came again to the Police, to remind the magistrates of the deposition he had made in 1819, which he at this day repeated almost without variation; the clerk reading to himself his original deposition. He then stated that a black man engaged in the mutiny and murder was now in the city, and he came to have him arrested. After considerable difficulty he was arrested, but denied plumply that he ever shipped on board the Holkar. Enquiry was then set on foot to discover who shipped the crew of that brig, and a woman was produced of respectable character, whose husband (since dead,) had shipped the crew of the Holkar, and the prisoner among them, whom she well knew. On referring to the papers at the Custom House, the name of the prisoner appears on the roll the positive testimony of the young man, that he was one of the persons engaged, makes out, to say the least, a strong case. The facts respecting the fate of the brig are well known; the underwriters have long since paid the loss, and all was almost forgotten, except by that Divine interposition, which sooner or later brings to light the deeds of darkness. The man is to be tried by the Circuit Court of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Washington.

"The most accomplished parliamentary orator on this floor is HENRY CLAY, and the most influential; always self-possessed, prepared for the occasion, adroit, persuasive, vehement, severe, conciliatory, just as circumstances require. Mr. LIVINGSTON utters himself with difficulty, but abounds in good ideas, and is at times very able. One of the keenest and clearest minds in the house belongs to PHILIP P. BARBOUR, who seldom speaks, and is always heard with profound attention. Mr. MERCER possesses wonderful fecundity of utterance, displays a great deal of research, but has not a good voice or a very forcible manner. I have heard his speaking compared to that of a very well bred, but voluble, woman in a drawing room. Few speakers give more entertainment than old Judge LIVERMORE, whose plain, manly and humorous remarks go strait to the subject, and are often full of force. His speeches are generally very short. Mr. WEBSTER speaks sense, aims at no ornament, but is able at repartee, and is heard with the greatest deference.

N. Y. Spectator.

"Killing no murder."—Since the commencement of the 11th century, England and France have been at war 266 years, and the total loss of men is estimated at 26,000,000!

IDLENESS.—There is no character in society more despicable than the idler. He is not an unhappy, but is in a fair way to become a criminal being. Bishop Tyler observed to a lady, who neglected the education of her son, on the plea, that he was too young to be confined to study. "Madam, if you don't fill his head with something, believe me the Devil will."

Milton Gazette and Roanoke Advertiser.

From the American Sentinel.

To the editors of the American Sentinel.

Gentlemen:—I have to request the insertion of the accompanying documents, in your next paper. I feel sensibly the delicacy of the subject to which they relate, and regret sincerely the imperious necessity which demands of me the course I have pursued. In addition to what has been published, my feelings have been harassed by accusing letters from men whose full confidence I have hitherto enjoyed, and the purity of whose motives I am not now disposed to question. The publication was not determined on, before the President had, on the personal application of a mutual friend, acknowledged the receipt of my letter, and declined interference on his part. The matter is submitted without comment to the judgment of an intel ligent and impartial public, and I sincerely hope that no after circumstances may render it indispensable to the further vindication of my character, to lay before them the incontrovertible evidence within my power. With respect, your obedient and humble servant,

WALTER LOWRIE.

Washington, April 1st, 1824.

From the Franklin Gazette of Jan. 30th, 1824.

General JACKSON declares that he never wrote a letter to the President, advising him to appoint "two *distinguished federalists* and two distinguished democrats" as members of his cabinet. Mr. FINDLAY, a member of the Senate of the United States from Pennsylvania, states that "*he* never heard the President of the United States read any such letter as that which has been imputed to General JACKSON," and that "the President has assured him that he had never received such letter."—The origin of this story concerning General JACKSON we understand to be this: A "*personal* and *political* friend" of the printer who has circulated the charge against General JACKSON stated that the Hon. WALTER LOWRIE, of the Senate, informed him that the President had read to him and Mr. FINDLAY a letter from the General, recommending ourselves, we do not know whether such a story was or was not told by the "*personal* and *political* friend" of the aforesaid printer; but we do *not* believe that Mr. LOWRIE ever stated that the President had read to him and Mr. FINDLAY the letter ascribed to Gen. JACKSON, because Mr. MONROE has said that he never received such a letter, and because Mr. LOWRIE, a senator in Congress from Pennsylvania, could never have invented the idea of a letter having been received by the President which he never did receive.—We make this statement from a wish to apprize Mr. L WRIE, if he has not been already apprized, of the reported origin of the accusation made against Gen. JACKSON. We shall with pleasure publish any refutation or explanation of the story. Our maxim is, "*let justice be done though the heavens should fall.*"

From the Democratic Press of Jan. 20, 1824.

In compliance with the request of our old, esteemed and valued friend, Mr. Kremer, we publish his letter.—Justice to ourselves requires we should add something on the subject. We had more than once heard of the letter of Gen. Jackson in question, and a short time since we perused a letter from a very intelligent and respectable gentleman in Pittsburg, mentioning the fact that Gen. Jackson had recommended the appointment of two federalists by Mr. Monroe as a part of his cabinet. A correspondent in Harrisburg likewise communicated the same information. A few days ago, we heard of this letter in a still more tangible shape. We were informed that such a letter was read by Mr. Monroe to the two gentlemen who at present represent this state in the Senate of the Union.

The facts as stated to us are briefly these: Messrs. *Lowrie and Findlay* waited on the President during the session of 1821–22, to remonstrate against the appointment of Mr. Irish, as Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania. That the President on that occasion took an opportunity to speak of the principles that had governed his administration and to show what had been recommended to him by some of the most distinguished men in the country, and then read the letter of General Jackson to these gentlemen in which he recommends the appointment of *two Federalists and two Republicans* to constitute the Cabinet of his administration.

We have no communication with either of the Senators from Pennsylvania on the subject, nor do we make this statement on the personal assurance of either of them. We do, however, believe, that such a letter was exhibited to them, and to others, and until we are assured our informants are much in error, we shall continue to believe there is some strange misconception on this subject.

There is one simple mode of testing its accuracy; Mr. Monroe may have received, and as above stated read, such a letter and yet have forgotten it; it is not, however, probable, that Gen. Jackson ever wrote sush a letter and should have forgotten it. Let Gen. Jackson inform the public what are the facts of this case: his word has never yet been doubted, and would, on such an occasion, be implicitly relied upon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1824

Col. JOHN BINNS,

Sir: Having read in your paper of Wednesday last a charge against General Jackson as follows:—"We have been led to make these remarks from having recently heard in such a manner as to leave no doubt on our mind of the truth of the statement that when Mr. Monroe was about to form his cabinet in 1816–17 Gen. Jackson wrote a letter to Mr. Monroe recommending him to appoint Two distinguished Federalists and Two distinguished Democrats as his Secretaries to form his Cabinet. Mr. Monroe has exhibited this letter more than once and there can be no doubt of the authenticity of the statement."

The above charge being evidently calculated to make an impression that Gen. Jackson is the federal candidate, and thereby to injure him with the democratic party, and believing that the General's character has been assailed by men who envy talents they cannot equal, and virtues they cannot emulate, I conceived it my duty, at once to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the above charge. I this morning called on the President for information, who at once said the charge was false; that he never had received any such letter; that Gen. Jackson never recommended to him but one person for any office; that the individual he recommended was a distinguished officer in the late war, and one whom Gen. Jackson had never seen, but who had been employed in the military department by both Mr. Madison and himself, and that in the letter of recommendation not one word was said relative to his political opinions. A sense of justice demands that the antidote should be administered through the same channel that diffused the poison. I have therefore only to request of you to publish the foregoing in order to render justice to the individual to whom the nation owes a large debt of gratitude. Yours respectfully, &c.

GEO. KREMER.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1824.

Sir: After the nomination of Mr. Irish as Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the winter of 1821, my colleague, Mr. Findlay, and myself called upon you to inform you, that his appointment would, on political grounds, be unacceptable to the republicans of the district, and that we would feel it to be our duty to resist its confirmation by the Senate. You were pleased to express your satisfaction that we had called upon you, as it gave you an opportunity to explain to us your course of policy on the subject of appointments. Before you proceeded to state your own views, you said you would read to us a letter on the subject, which you had received from a distinguished officer. You then took from your bundle a letter, which you stated to be from Gen. Andrew Jackson, and read to us a part thereof. The part read recommended to you as a measure of policy, to form your administration by the appointment of distinguished individuals from both the great political parties of the country, without mentioning the names of individuals. You then proceeded to explain your own views on the subject generally, and particularly in relation to the appointment of Mr. Irish, but of which it is unnecessary now to speak.

The circumstance of the letter from Gen. Jackson, was spoken of by my colleague and myself to several members of the Senate, whilst the question was pending before that body. On my return to my constituents, the appointment was of course the subject of conversation. It had been the cause of much excitement, and an opinion was freely expressed, that in making it, the wishes of the republicans of the district had been disregarded. In answer to complaints made upon that subject to me, I stated the view you had taken of the matter, in your conversation with Mr. Findlay and myself, and this led me to speak incidentally of the letter of Gen. Jackson. The communication to us of the letter, and the expression of your sentiments on the subject of the appointment having been made without reserve, I was left at liberty to pursue that course. In taking it, I acted in furtherance of your object, by communicating to your and our constituents explanations which had been made to us for their satisfaction. At that time, Gen. Jackson's name was not before the public for their suffrages. He was known to the nation only as a gallant soldier, who had rendered services to his country which secured to him the gratitude and respect of most of its citizens, among whom I was included. Since he has been named as a candidate for the office of President, his political opinions have become a matter of more interest, and that consideration has led to the publication of the circumstance of his letter to you. That publication has been made without my knowledge or assent. Some of the supporters of Gen. Jackson, deeming the matter of importance, have attributed the original statement of the existence of such a letter to me, and have, in various and offensive modes, impeached my veracity in relation to it. In addition to this one of the Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania (the Hon. Mr. Kremer,) in a publication made by him, has denied the principal facts in regard to the letter, and spoken of all that has ever passed between yourself and General Jackson, on the subject of recommendation for appointments, claiming to have the authority of a conversation with you for his statement.

You will perceive, Sir, the very unpleasant situation in which I have been placed by circumstances over which I have had no control; and it is manifest that in the termination of this affair, my character, which I trust I value as I ought, and which is to be the chief inheritance of my children, is deeply involved. It is in your power, Sir, to do justice to all. I am advised, that when application was made to you by Mr. Kremer, the letter in question had been mislaid, but that it has since been found. Its publication would correct erroneous impressions, prevent future controversy, and, I trust, vindicate my character from the aspersions which have been cast upon it. I therefore respectfully request that this may be done in such manner as you may think most suitable. I ask it, Sir, as an act of justice, which the chief magistrate of the country will find satisfaction in rendering to one of its citizens, who conceives that he has been grossly and unjustly calumniated.

I remain, Sir, with great respect,
Your obed't and humble serv't,
WALTER LOWRIE.

JAMES MONROE, *President of the U. States.*

In an action recently brought in the District Court, Philadelphia, for damages against the owner of a dog, by which the plaintiff was bitten in the right leg, so badly as to be confined to the house for five or six weeks, besides losing his situation as a watchman, the Jury, after being charged by the President of the Court, gave a verdict for the plaintiff of 275 dollars. The President said. "The law is clear that if a man, who knows that a dog belonging to him is vicious and addicted to biting persons, neglect to take proper and effectual precautions for restraining the dog from running at large, the owner is responsible for any injury which many arise to any person from the viciousness and ill-temper of the dog."—*Nat. Gaz.*

ALBERT GALLATIN.—The celebrated orator and statesman, Patrick Henry, of Virginia, was remarkable, says his historian, Wm. Wirt, for "his quick and true discernment of characters, and his prescience of political events." The following example was furnished by Mr. Pope to Mr. Wirt:

"Mr. GALLATIN came to Virginia when a very young man: he was obscure and unknown, and spoke the English language so badly, that it was with difficulty he could be understood. He was engaged in some agency which made it necessary to present a petition to the Assembly, and endeavored to interest the leading members in its fate, by attempting to explain, out of doors, its merits and justice. But they could not understand him well enough to feel any interest either for him or his petition. In this hopeless condition, he waited on Mr. Henry, and soon felt that he was in different hands. Mr. Henry, on his part, was so delighted with the interview, that he spoke of Mr. Gallatin every where in raptures. He declared him, without hesitation or doubt, to be the most sensible and best informed man he had ever conversed with. He is, to be sure, said he, a *most* astonishing man!" The historian adds—"The reader well knows how eminently Mr. Gallatin has since fulfilled this character; and considering the very disadvantageous circumstances under which he was seen by Mr. Henry, it is certainly a striking proof of the superior sagacity of the observer."

The *Tariff*. it is acknowledged by all parties at the South, would be the curse of all the Southern States.—How then is it possible that South Carolina can support Gen. Jackson for the Presidency? Common report states that he is its decided friend. But as we are not satisfied with *reports* the General shall speak for himself. In his reply to Mr. Patterson, of Philadelphia, in May last, when this gentleman presented a grass bonnet to his lady, he says,—"Upon the *success* of our manufactures, as the handmaid of agriculture and commerce, depends in a *great measure* the independence of our country; and I assure you, that *none* can feel more sensibly than *I do the necessity of encouraging them!*"

Cheraw Intelligencer.

The abolishment of Imprisonment for Debt.—A great principle triumphed in the Senate yesterday, and the day will be remembered as one of the brightest in its history. That enlightened body yesterday gave its final sanction to an act, which, we venture to say, will command the applause of the country, and acquire for the body itself a durable renown.—One branch of the National Legislature has, at length, said, that Debt shall no longer be considered criminal—that the dungeon shall no longer be the portion of the honest debtor. The bill which has passed is necessarily qualified and guarded—it gives no immunity to fraud, and it contains the requisite checks to shield its benefits from abuse; but the Senate has, substantially and formally, declared against *the principle* of Imprisonment for debt; it has trodden down and trampled under foot one of the last remnants of Feudal and Roman barbarism, which the force of education and habit have been able successfully to uphold until now against the spirit of the age. We cannot doubt that the concurrence of the other Branch will render the overthrow of this anomaly in our system complete and perpetual.

Nat. Intel. April 10.

North Carolina Gold.—There was shewn to us a few days since, by a merchant of this place who has just returned from Mecklenburg, a *lump* of this precious metal, which is as pure as any that has ever been found in North Carolina; it weighs about 110 penny weights, and it evidently appears to have been acted upon by a convulsion of nature; it was found in Mecklenburg county, near the waters of Richardson's creek, by a negro girl of Mr. T. Doster's, while ploughing in the field.—*Cheraw Gaz.*

A law was lately passed by the Legislature of Maine, by which, towns are required to find rations for the militia on regimental reviews, or pay 20 cents to each soldier.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

MILTON:

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1824.

This Number completes the Second Year which has "rolled into the ocean of eternity," since we have stood at the Editorial helm of this Journal. During that time we have constantly received, and tried hard to deserve, the patronage of a generous and enlightened public. To make our paper a vehicle of useful intelligence, we have labored assiduously, both in the mechanical and editorial departments. It has constantly been an object of primary importance with us, not only to give our readers the earliest and most authentic foreign and domestic intelligence, but also to exclude from our columns, every thing which we conceived at all calculated to mislead the mind or corrupt the heart. It is very evident, from what we know of the liberality, intelligence, and thirst for newspaper reading in the section of country bordering on the Roanoke, and in the State generally, to which we belong, that there is a considerable desire to keep up and support a paper at this place. How far we have contributed to that end, our readers must say. In despite of all the ribaldry and rant which have been so unsparingly levelled at the paper-town schemes, it is a fact now notorious, that Milton is improving in trade and commerce, and must continue to keep pace with the gradual increase of the wealth and population of the rich and growing country by which it is surrounded. We are sensible we have had to combat with one difficulty, which unavoidably attends all papers published like ours in the interior of the country, remote from the great commercial Cities, and so far from the seats of the State Legislatures, and of Congress. The news is often old before we can gather it from other papers and retail it to our readers. But we believe there are few Towns this far in the interior of the country, that enjoy so many advantages from the United States' mail, as Milton. We now receive seven mails weekly; and an extensive exchange list furnishes us with an abundance of matter for our paper. We receive the Northern papers earlier than any Editor in the State, and our readers need not be assured, that whatever we can do, either to instruct, amuse, or please, shall be most cheerfully performed. They will find us hereafter, as heretofore, constantly at our post, and ready, on all occasions, "to proclaim to them, from the house-top," the approach of danger.

Our subscription list, though lean at the beginning, has gradually grown and met our expectations. We now number on it, the names of many persons amiable in private life, and some who adorn the Councils of the Nation, the bar, and the sacred desk. Our Advertising custom too, that necessary aliment of newspapers, has been equal to what we had a right to expect from the population and commerce of the Town and Country in which we are located.

In looking back through the numbers of the Gazette, almost every one of which we have accompanied with some original remarks, in which we have spoken our opinions freely and unreservedly, of such public men and public measures, as the times have thrown up, we find but little which we censure, and still less which the most scrupulous can condemn. As regards what we have said and done in relation to the great Political Question, which seems to be literally absorbing every other consideration, all our Subscribers know, we very early took that stand which reason, and the calm dictates of our judgment, distinctly pointed out to us. We are vain enough to believe, that we have been no inconsiderable lever in the cause to which we laid our hand; and we hope yet to live long enough, to see the day which will test the correctness of our opinions on this subject, and show, that they are in accordance with the will of a majority of the American People. In endeavoring to maintain the ground we assumed, some of our readers may, at times, have accused us of being over zealous; of having suffered our feelings to betray us into hasty remarks, and of having made use of language not the most courteous or respectful. Perhaps there is some truth in this charge. But let it be recollected, that a hue and cry, remarkable for the vindictive malignity which gives it character, has been systematically carried on against the Candidate whom we consider identified with the Republican party; and we have sometimes found it necessary either to abandon the cause, or contend with our opponents on their own terms, and in their own sort of warfare. Besides; have not other Editors, much older, and much more experienced, than we are, sinned in the same way? How many men do we know, amiable in the walks of private life, and distinguished for their equanimity, who have been driven into hasty and angry remarks on this very question? All who have attended to the passing events of the times, must have observed, that even in North Carolina, whose citizens have always been distinguished for their calm and dispassionate temperament on political subjects, the question of which we are speaking, has produced, no inconsiderable degree of warmth and ex-

Milton Gazette and Roanoke Advertiser.

citement. Even the candidate for the lowest and most inconsiderable office in the gift of the people, has been questioned as regarded his opinions on this subject. Such evils, if indeed evils they can be called, are the invariable concomitants of a free press, in a free and enlightened country. The cringing sycophants of slavery alone are afraid to speak. We hope, therefore, our readers will bear with us while we say, that on a calm and impartial review of our files, we find but little set down in anger or malice, and scarcely a line which "dieing we should wish to blot."

We have endeavored to reason with our Eastern friends to consent to alter our State Constitution; because we do most deliberately believe, that great Charter of our liberties to be anti-republican, and tyrannical in its operation on the people of the Western Counties. The grievance under which the Western part of the State labours, is precisely the same evil as the rotten Borough system in England, of which the people in that country complain so loudly, and with which the English Government has been so long and so justly reproached. And, though the evil is, with us, as yet, just beginning to germinate, all admit, it is growing, and must continue to increase more and more every day under the present provisions of the Constitution; the time may come, as it assuredly will, in much less than half a century, when some two or three dozen inhabitants in one County, paying only a few dollars into the Public Treasury, will send as many Members to the Legislature, and there be entitled to the same right and influence as another County having a population of one hundred thousand, and paying half a million of money towards the support of the government. Who is there among us, willing to witness such a state of things? And who does not know, that evils and abuses in governments, as well as in individuals, are always much more easily corrected at the beginning, than when they have grown old and inflexible? There is but little doubt, that the Governor of the State, if the power was given him, could select 196 men from four or five Counties immediately around the Seat of Government, possessed of sufficient intelligence, patriotism, and honesty, who would make laws for the State, equally as good, perhaps better, than the Legislature does at present. But if our government is, as the present Constitution imports it to be, a representative Republic, let it truly reflect the image of the people, or let's blot it out and commence again. And if wearing the shackles of office and travelling annually to the Capital of the State, be either an honor or a labor, we say, as a republican, let these crumbs be divided equally among the people, according to population, or according to the compound ratio of taxation and population.

The famous Bill imposing additional Duties upon *Imports*, usually termed the *Tariff*, has at length passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 107 against 102—and thus *Agriculture* and *Commerce* are to be sacrificed at the shrine of *Manufactures*. The interest of the Southern planter and the Eastern navigator is to be destroyed for the benefit of the Northern manufacturer, and to raise if possible the broken fortunes of the Western speculator. The pockets of the good people of this State, in common with those of our Southern brethren, are to be picked to enrich those of another section of the community, and hereafter a system of taxation in its most execrable shape, *an excise*, is to be imposed upon the Nation, not for the good of the whole, but a part—and by whom has these chains been imposed? By the united voice of the Nation's Representatives? No, but by the bare majority of *One Hundred and Seven men* against *One Hundred and Two*—by such a majority as the Minister of a Despot would not dare to impose a tax upon the subjects of his Master—yes, we say the Minister of King George the IVth. of Great Britain would not dare, by a majority of *Five* votes, to impose a tax of the greatest necessity upon his Majesty's subjects—and shall millions of freemen be thus taxed in support of a measure, at best, of doubtful policy? not to save, but to destroy the better part of the Republic—the Farming interest, and to sweep from the Ocean those hardy and brave navigators, who bore the American flag with much glory over the mighty deep during our late War? No, no, we trust not, but that a redeeming spirit will be found in the Senate of the United States—that branch of the government which represents and sustains the sovereignty of the States, and who a few years since saved the Nation from a similar measure, though milder than the one now rashly attempted to be forced upon the people by a starved majority of *five* members. We cannot now give to our readers the full bearings of this odious system; when we shall be better informed of the particular provisions of the bill, we will gladly lay them before them. We are gratified to find however that the Representatives of the Southern States were unanimous in the final vote upon this question, and with but *one exception* they were equally unanimous in their opposition to the various questions which arose on the details of the measure. This exception, we are sorry to say, was one of the *Representatives* of *North Carolina*, *Mr. Vance*, from the Western District, we discover from the *yeas* and *nays* as published in the National Intelligencer, voted on several occasions for increasing the duties and against lessening.—Upon the question on *cotton bagging* which excited so much feeling and elicited so much debate, and which is to operate to the benefit of *Kentucky* alone, at the expense of the Cotton growing States, he voted with the *friends* of the *Tariff*, and his vote produced a tie [pity but his tongue had been tied at the same time] which enabled *Mr. Clay* to give the casting vote in favor of the measure. He voted also, as we discover, for an increase of duty upon *Iron*, and against reducing the duty upon *Sugar*. We were told, when this gentleman was elected, that he was possessed of talents of the first order; the only evidence he has given of his talents is in answering *yes* or *no*—and in this he has voted against the interest of the State and of the people he has the honor to represent. We suppose, however, the gentleman thinks the best mode to establish his character for talents, is to act *alone*—or possibly he may be a supporter of *General Jackson* for the *Presidency*, and wishes to go part, if not the full length, in favor of a measure which it is understood the *General* will support in the Senate—save us from such distinction and talents as this. We do not know Mr. Vance personally, yet we feel it our duty to hold up his conduct to his constituents, when that conduct conflicts, as we believe with the best interests of the State, and when we learn too, but for the success of these particular items, the bill itself might have been defeated.

The Corresponding Committee have heard from most of the Electors who were nominated by the members of the North-Carolina Legislature favorable to the election of Wm. H. Crawford. All those, from whom they have heard (with the exception of one, Judge Seawell) have agreed to serve, if elected. As it is possible some of the letters addressed to these gentlemen, who have returned no answer, may have miscarried—the undersigned requests the favor of them to notify him either of their acceptance, or of the letter's not coming to hand, at as early a date as may suit their convenience. W. RUFFIN.

We learn from Louisburg, that at the Superior Court held there last week, —— Stacey, who was indicted for Murder, was tried and found guilty of Manslaughter, and branded.

Wm. L. Wolf, whom our readers will recollect broke Jail not long since to visit the Sheriff, was tried on a charge of having burglariously entered the store of Richard Smith, Esq. of this city, and taking therefrom several hundred dollars. He had removed his trial to Franklin, from this county. He was acquitted.

Elizabeth Scott indicted for the murder of Hinton Pugh, who also removed her trial from Wake Court, was found guilty of Manslaughter; and was burnt in the hand and discharged.

Oliver Lewis had his case continued. Lemuel Lewis it will be recollected, is now confined in the jail in this city, under sentence of death.

Raleigh Register.

Murder.—On Tuesday last, an inquest was held in this town on the body of Samuel Horne, a free colored man, who died the preceding day. From the Coroner's report it appears that on Sunday last *Edward Jones*, a shoemaker, residing in this place, saw two chicken-cocks fighting near his house; he caught one and threatened to shoot the other, which Samuel Horne, the deceased begged him not to do; upon this Jones ordered him out of the house, and swore if he did not go he would kill him, and immediately looked about for his shoeknife; the deceased went off, was pursued and stabbed by Jones. The wound was inflicted just about the collar bone, on the left side of the neck, passing obliquely across the breast, cutting the windpipe, puncturing the swallow, and dividing important bloodvessels. Jones was immediately taken into custody, and is now in jail awaiting his trial.

Halifax Free Press.

Washington, N. C. April 9.

Small Pox.—We mentioned in our last that an apparently infectious disease had made its appearance in the precincts of this town. It having procured considerable excitement here, and as, in cases of the kind much error and exaggeration of fact are apt to exist abroad, that the truth may be known, we think it proper to state that which may be relied on:—That the physicians have not yet agreed among themselves as to the true character of the disease, whether it is *varioloid, small pox or chicken pox*—if either—it seems pretty clearly ascertained, however, that it is infectious; though in no instance yet, have all the members of a family, in which it has appeared, been attacked. But two deaths have yet occured in persons supposed to have been infected with it—one of them under circumstances of improper treatment, contrary to the directions of the physician; the other an elderly negro. The disease thus far has been exclusively confined to people of dissolute habits, chiefly females.

At a company muster, held in the southern part of Orange county on the 3d inst. an election was held, to test the relative popularity of the Presidential Candidates. On counting the votes it appeared, that there were for Wm. B. Crawford 39; for Andrew Jackson 15; and for John Q. Adams 2.

Nathaniel Macon, of N. Carolina, is one of the oldest and most revered Members of the Senate of the United States; one of the fathers of the Republican party, and uniformly regarded as the *Nestor* of the Senate. Mr. Livingston, in a late eloquent speech in the House of Representatives, spoke of Mr. Macon as "the Cato of Republicanism, whose *delenda est* was applied to every abuse, every extravagance, and every species of corruption." The opinions of such men cannot but command respect and influence. On all important questions, they are looked to with interest, and regarded with deference. The following is an extract of a letter to the editors of the Argus, of which it is enough for us to say, that it is from a responsible source, and is entitled to confidence.—*Eastern Argus.*

"Washington, March 28, 1824.

"*Gentlemen:* You are authorized to state, that Hon. Nathaniel Macon has, in a letter to one of his constituents, declared his determination to support the Electors nominated at Raleigh, in *Caucus*, because they will vote for the candidates recommended at Washington. This venerable and patriotic democrat is the warm and decided friend of Mr. Crawford, and we are assured that Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison are equally so."

A series of articles is now publishing in the Nashville Whig under the head of the "Speckled Dwarf."—They are from the pen of Mr. Fletcher. They are well written. The following is one of his *Jeux d' Esprit*, which is not just to Mr. Calhoun:

GRAND NATIONAL LOTTERY.

The drawing of the scheme being just over, we hasten to inform our readers of the result.

Mr. Calhoun, who owned a sixteenth of a ticket, with that impatience incident to youthful anxiety, rushed eagerly to the wheels, and drew —— a blank.

Mr. Clay drew the *Palm of Eloquence.*

Mr. Adams *the prize of Literature.*

Gen. Jackson obtained the Warrior's Prize—*a nation's gratitude!*

And Mr. Crawford drew the Grand Capital Prize of the Presidency!

☞ All the prizes were sold at that truly fortunate Lottery office kept by the *American People.*

CONGRESS.

Mr. Randolph called up the resolution introduced by him some time since, to reduce the per diem allowance of Members of Congress to six dollars per day; but the House refused to consider it. The proposition is no doubt disagreeable to a majority of the House, but we trust there are a goodly number of Members who will second the views of Mr. R. and feel alike the interests of the nation, and compel the House to consider the subject—have the present per diem allowance reduced to the old standard, and thereby save some thousands to the Treasury.—We say again the present allowance requires the intervention of such men as Mr. R., and we hope he may continue to call it up until a majority will act upon it.

The present session has already been pretty lengthy, and no order as yet taken for an adjournment. A motion has been introduced in the House appointing a time for adjournment, but no order taken upon it. A motion has now been made in the Senate by Mr. Macon, to adjourn on the 4th of May. This motion will be acted upon on Monday next.

THREE CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 10th of this instant, *Philip Meroney*, an indented apprentice to the Tailoring Business, aged about 14 years The above reward will be given for delivery of said boy, and no expenses paid or thanks given. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him under the penalty of the law.

ALEXANDER M'ALPIN.

Caswell C. H. April 20, 1824. 104w3

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Caswell Court House, North Carolina, for the quarter ending 31st March, 1824.

A. William Anderson.

B. Jethro Brown, Armstead F. Brackin, Eleanor Burress, Lewis Barton sen. Walker Bennatt.

C. Aquilla Campton, William Cusberson, John Casper.

D. William Davis.

E Elizabeth Eskridge, Bartlett Estis.

F. Richard Fitzgerald.

G. Barzillai Graves, Richard Griffith.

H. John Hatchett, Hiram Henderson, Charles L. Hunter.

K William Kennon, 2.

L. Mary A. Lamkin, John Love, James Lea.

M. David Mitchell.

N Penny Nicols.

P. James Powel, Marton Perkins.

R. Henry Ruark.

S. Nancy Shackulford, Benjamin Stephenson, Samuel Smith, Christian Strader, Lewis Sherley.

T. George Terey, Dr. Nathan Turner.

W. Major Wallis, William are.

THOMAS GRAVES, *P. M.*

SPRING GOODS.

M. WILSON & WATKINS,

HAVE received a large and extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING OF

170 PACKAGES;

Among which are,

Fine and superfine Cloths and Cassimeres
Marseilles, silk, and other Vestings
White, striped and coloured Drillings
Cotton cassinetts, nankins, cottonades
Chambrays, corduroys, camblets, velvets,
Wellington and Jackson stripes, calicoes,
Chintzes, ginghams, seersuckers, cambrics,
Plain, Tambored and Figured Book, Jaconet and Mull Muslins,
Canton Mandarine Crapes and Robes,
Muslin and Gingham do. new and elegant patterns,
Gros-de-Naples, Senchew, Sarsanett, Florence, Lustring and Levantine Silks,
Bombazett, Silk, Crape and Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Cotton and Silk Hosiery; Plain and Striped Domestics,
Linens, Lawns, Ribbons, Lace, Combs, Curls, Gloves,
Men's Leghorn, Wool and Fine Hats,
Ladies' and Misses Straw and Leghorn Bonnets and Flats,
Gentlemen and Ladies Boots and Shoes.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
SADDLERY, PLATED WARE,
Glass, China & Earthen Ware,
PAINTS, MEDICINES,

Groceries, &c.

Together with many articles too tedious to mention. The above being bought unusually low, we are determined to sell them on as good terms as the market can afford.

We particularly invite our friends and the public to call and examine before they purchase elsewhere.

Milton, April 8, 1824. 102tf

STATE NORTH CAROLINA.
PERSON COUNTY,
February Session, 1824.

Joseph Jones, ex parte,
Petition for a mill.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Roger Atkinson is resident of another State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Milton Gazette, that unless the said Roger appear at the next Term of this Court and answer the petitioner's petition, a final order will be made on the same.

JESSE DICKENS, *C. C.*

April 15, 1824—103w6—price adv. $2 37

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my former place of residence at Caswell Court House.

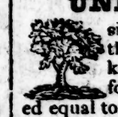
THE TRACT OF LAND

Contains One Hundred Acres,

the soil of which is fertile, the timber heavy and plenty, the water abundant and pure, and the Buildings (nearly new) are constructed upon a plan well calculated to suit the convenience of a genteel family.

I will also sell, several very valuable

UNIMPROVED LOTS,



situated to suit the convenience of those who wish to engage in any kind of public business—the stand for which is, at this time, considered equal to any in this part of the country.

Those who wish to view any part of the above property, will please apply to A. Graves, Esq. at Caswell Court House. Terms accommodating to suit the purchaser.

BARZILLAI GRAVES.

January 15, 1824. 90tf

STATE NORTH CAROLINA.
PERSON COUNTY
In Equity—March Term, 1824.

Itilda Walton, by her next friend,
vs.
James Clay, and others.

IN this case it appearing to the Court, that Edward Clay, Jeremiah Fletcher, and Francis, his wife, reside out of this State, It is ordered, that publication be made, for six weeks successively, in the Milton Gazette, for the said Edward Clay, Jeremiah Fletcher, and Francis his wife, to appear at the next Court to be held in Roxborough, on the second Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise this bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

JOHN BRADSHER, *C. M. E.*

March 19th, 1824. 100w6

THE CELEBRATED JACK

VULCAN.

THE subscribers having purchased a very fine large **JACK**, will stand him the ensuing season on very reasonable terms.

VULCAN is now rising four years old, is remarkable for his great size and strength, & has proved himself a sure foal getter Those who wish to possess that highly valuable animal, the Mule, will have an opportunity of doing so with a fair prospect of having them large, which is a very important consideration.

Further particulars will be made known when the season commences.

SAMUEL H SMITH.
JOHN SMITH.
JOHN WILSON.

February 25, 1824. 26tf

THE GREAT PRIZE OF

100,000 DOLS.

Is now floating in the

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

Of Maryland, now drawing in Baltimore.

Cohen's Office—*Baltimore,*
April 2d, 1824.

BESIDES the above splendid Capital Prize of **ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS**, there are also now floating in the wheels, the Capitals of **20,000—2** of **10,000 5,000—7** of **1,000 DOLLARS**, &c the whole of which are liable to be drawn at the NEXT DRAWING, which, in order to allow time to distant adventurers, will take place on

Thursday, the 13th of May,

in the City of Baltimore, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council. Only two drawings more to complete the Scheme—the whole of the Prizes are payable in Cash, which can be had at Cohen's Office the moment they are drawn.

*** Orders *ought to be sent on as soon as possible. Persons at a distance may at all times, with confidence, forward their remittances to* Cohen's Office, *for if the great Capitals in the Scheme should be drawn when their orders arrive, and the state of the wheel not justify an investment, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail.*

Whole Tickets	$20	Quarters	$5 00
Halves - - -	10	Eighths	2 50

To be had, warranted undrawn, at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office,

114 MARKET-ST. BALTIMORE.

Where the great Capital Prizes in BOTH THE LAST LOTTERIES were sold, and WHERE MORE CAPITAL PRIZES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet with the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.—Baltimore.

*** COHEN'S "*Lottery Gazette and Register*," which is published regularly after each Drawing, will contain the Official Lists of the *Grand State Lottery*, and will be forwarded *gratis*, to all who purchase their Tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE. and who signify their wish to have the same.

OPODELDOC to be had at this office.

Milton Gazette and Roanoke Advertiser.

Poet's Lot.

LOVE AND BEAUTY.

Young Love was once a prisoner kept,
For roaming late in Beauty's bowers;
The nymph surprised him while he slept,
And bound him with a wreath of flowers.

She guards him with her virgin train,
They watch by turns while Love reposes;
Or weave fresh rose-buds for his chain,
For young Love's chains are made of roses.

Yet still Love pined, and only sought
To rid him of his rosy fetter;
For tho' his chains *were* flowers, he thought
No chains at all would suit him better.

But scarce this discontent began,
And scarce the angry thought had risen,
Before the boy conceived a plan
To free him from his flowery prison.

'Twas this—the little artful elf,
While he and Beauty watched together,
Resolved at once to free himself,
And bind him in the self-same tether.

One night the train of nymphs had fled,
Fatigued with all day's anxious duty;
And having put young Love to bed,
They left her to the care of Beauty.

Then Master Cupid heaved a sigh,
And drooping low his gaudy pinion,
He seemed, at once, to Beauty's eye,
As if resigned to sleep's dominion.

And now he spoke, and now he stirred,
And sobbed and smiled; to Beauty's seeming
The urchin dreamed; and she had heard
That Love was always fond of dreaming.

So Beauty watched him late and long,
Till, feeling rather tired and stupid,
She sunk, herself, the flowers among,
And slept beside the couch of Cupid.

Then Love arose, his rosy bands
With eager haste he tore apart;
And bound poor Beauty's eyes and hands—
But, more than all, he bound her heart.

Then, high in air, at once he springs,
With bow, and shaft, and glittering quiver;
And soaring far on wanton wings,
He flew away, alas! for ever!

From the New York Mirror.

BACHELORS' BLUNDERS.

I will not venture to assert like your friend Timothy H—, Messrs. Printers, that I have been always in the right. On the contrary, I do not believe there is a single bit of infallibility about me. I have aimed through a life of no inconsiderable length, and marked by not a few vicissitudes, to do the best I could for myself and others, and if I have failed the error has been of the head, and not the heart. It can scarcely be called a singularity, not to have been married; at all events, in that respect, I am like Timothy.

My looking-glass tells me, as far as I am able to judge, I possess a good regular set of features, a moderately delicate form, and my mother used to say, I had quite as much wit as any of the Pinch family; all these matters I have kept as articles of most religious faith, and in reviewing my past life, in their light, I can never bring myself to allow that any thing but my own individual fiat and sober agency of my judgment, has caused the final issue of all my social tilts with the gentlemen, who for number, equal those which the oldest bachelor in the country can boast of. In our town of Harrowich, we had a fashion, when I was a girl, of courting by moonlight, to the sound of jingling sleigh-bells, and behind a pair of spirited bays.—I loved a sprightly jockey of a little fellow once, but he spoiled all by driving me to the cross roads one evening, with the horses all the way on the gallop: something whispered in my ear a couplet of the old ballad,

"A man that drives his horses hard,
May chance to drive his wife."

I was "*not at home*" the next time he called, and as he saw me at the window, he took the hint.

I chose never to keep a man in suspense an hour after I had determined not to have him for a husband, if he offered himself. I made my calculations according to my own ideas of propriety in their general behaviour. One came to see me seven months constantly, and said nothing about love. I concluded not to wait upon him any longer, though I had no real objections to him; I dismissed him. Another offered himself, hand and heart; after an acquaintance of three weeks, I told him to go about his business, he had neither common prudence nor common judgment. And a third was forever telling me how many conquests he had made. I told him at last, that I had a sufficiency of his company, and desired him to be particular in his future narrations to others that my heart was not among the number of those who had fallen victims to his seductive powers.

To pass over at least as many affairs as your correspondent does, in which all the variety of beaux, from the starched and mincing dandy of the holiday ball-room, to the solemn and tongueless and half shaved dudgeon of the farm-house, I come to an adventure of no common occurrence. I was engaged to be married to a young merchant—my wedding-clothes were ready; he was a gentleman who set a high value on his taste: he wanted me to wear a blue sash—I preferred a white one; he got in a pet about it, and I concluded I had at last got sight of the cloven foot. I proposed that instead of pumps he should wear boots; he did not like the interference. Surely, I thought, it's a bad rule that don't work both ways. I put off the time—took a second thought about the matter, and—broke off the match.—A man that sets himself up as lord at the threshold, will be a tyrant in the house. I never blamed myself for this step.

Once I listened to a fop of a fellow, who wore ruffles, and a fine blue broadcloth coat; he said much where he should have said but little. I let him off.

Another used to come to my father's, with his dog and gun; they wanted me to listen to him, but I told them that one who bestowed so large a portion of his affections upon dogs, had not enough left for a wife, and I rejected him.

A third suitor was in the habit of swearing—politely to be sure; I could not but think that such an one had no business to be a father. He got his walking papers.

In fine, with a tolerable fortune and some beauty, through inability to find one tolerably unobjectionable man for a husband, I remain in single life. Happy in the recollection, that if to be single, is to err, my error grew out of misfortune.

Hoping that all who are worthy, may, in the exercise of all due prudence, fare better, I remain your constant reader.

BELINDA PINCH.

ON THE WASTE OF LIFE.

In the last volume of Dr. Franklin's Memoirs is the following article on "The Waste of life." Its perusal will, no doubt produce wholesome reflection in the minds even of the most dissolute:—

"Amersus was a gentleman of good estate; he was bred to no business and could not contrive how to waste his hours agreeably; he had no relish for the proper works of life, nor any taste for the improvements of the mind; he spent generally ten hours of the four and twenty in bed, he dozed away two or three more on his couch, and as many more were dissolved in good liquor every evening, if he met with company of his own humor. Thus he made a shift to wear off ten years of his life since the paternal estate fell into his hands. One evening, as he was musing alone, his thoughts happened to take a most unusual turn, for they cast a glance backward, and he began to reflect on his manner of life. He bethought to himself what a number of beings have been made a sacrifice of to support his carcass, and how much corn and wine had been mingled with these offerings; and he set himself to compute what he had devoured since he came to the age of a man:

"'About a dozen feathered creatures small and great, have, one week with another,' said he, 'given up their lives to prolong mine, which in ten years amounts to at least six thousand. Fifty sheep have been sacrificed in a year, with half a hecatomb of black cattle, that I might have the choicest parts offered weekly upon my table. Thus a thousand beasts, out of the flock and herd, have been slain in ten years time, to feed me, besides what the forest has supplied me with. Many hundreds of fishes, in all their varieties, been robbed of life for my repast—and of the smallest fry some thousands.—A measure of corn would hardly suffice me with fine flour for a month's provision, and this rises to above six score bushels; and many hogsheads of wine, and other liquors, have passed through this body of mine—this wretched strainer of meat and drink! And what have I done, all this time, for God or man? What a vast profusion of good things upon a useless life and worthless liver! There is not the meanest creature among all those which I have devoured, but what hath answered the end of its creation better than I. It was made to support human nature, and it hath done so. Every crab and oyster I have eat, and every grain of corn I have devoured, hath filled up its place in the rank of being with more propriety than I have done. Oh! shameful waste of life and time."

"In short, he carried on his moral reflections with so just and severe a force of reason as constrained him to change his whole course of life, to break off his follies at once, and to apply himself to gain some useful knowledge, when he was more than thirty years of age. He lived many following years with the character of a worthy man and an excellent Christian.

"He died with a peaceful conscience, and the tears of his country were dropped upon his tomb. The world, that knew the whole series of his life, were amazed at the mighty change—they beheld him as a wonder of reformation—while he himself confessed and adored the Divine power and mercy that had transformed him from a brute to a man.

"But this was a single instance, and we may almost venture to write "miracle" upon it.—Are there not numbers in this degenerate age whose lives have run to utter waste, without the least tendency to usefulness."

From the New Monthly Magazine.

WHAT LIFE TO CHOOSE.

Down to the minutest divisions of human occupation it will be found that the men whose pursuits bring them in contact with intimate nature, enjoy their avocations much more than those who are conversant with humanity, and all the modifications of the social and moral system.—*Champort* observes, that the writers on physics, natural history, physiology, chemistry, have been generally men of mild, even, and happy temperament; while, on the contrary, the writers on politics, legislation and even morals, commonly exhibited a melancholy and fretful spirit. Nothing more simple: the former studied nature, the others society. One class contemplates the work of the great Being, the other fixes its observation upon the work of man: the results must be different. The nymphs of Calypso, as they caressed and fondled the infant Cupid, became unconsciously penetrated with his flame, and if the power of love be thus subtle, that of hatred is, unfortunately, not less prevading. We cannot handle human passions, even to play with them, without imbibing some portion of their acrimony, any more than we can gather flowers amid the nettles without being stung. Into every thing human a spirit of party becomes insinuated, and self-love is perpetually forcing us to taste of its bitterness; but there is no rivalry with nature; our pride does not revolt at her superiority, nay, we find a pure and holy calm in contemplating her majesty, before which we bow down with mingled feelings of delight and reverence. Contrast this with the effects produced upon us by human grandeur and elevation.—Hence the charm of solitude; it places us in communion with things, whereas society fixes our regards upon man.

The age of Ascetics and Hermits is, however, passed away; intercourse with our kind is not to be interdicted, but regulated. "These things," as Milton says in his Areopagitica, "will be, and must be; but how they shall be least hurtful, how least enticing, herein consists the great and governing wisdom. To sequester out of the world, into Atlantic and Eutopian politics, which never can be drawn into use, will not mend our condition, but to ordain wisely in this world of evil, in the midst whereof God has placed us unavoidably." Love of the country, and even of a partial seclusion, is not by any means misanthropy. "I love not man the less, but Nature more," when I recommend all those who have the privilege of a choice, to fly from the fermenting passions of crowds and capitals, whose acrid influence gnaws into the heart, and to appeal to the peaceful, balmy ministerings of rural life. Farming, the primitive, natural business of man, is probably the most healthful both for body and mind; it places us as it were, in daily contact with the Deity, by our unceasing experience of his superintending love, connects earth with heaven, and brings religion home to our business and bosoms. Cincinnatus felt this when he made such haste to beat the Volscians, that he might hurry back to his plough. I envy him the turning up of the first furrow; and I may say, in imitation of Alexander's speech to Diogenes, that if I were not a writer for the New Monthly Magazine, I should wish to be a farmer!!

Scraps from History.—In the former part of the reign of Henry VII. there did not grow in England cabbage, carrot, turnip, or other eatable root—and it has been noted, that even Queen Catharine herself could not command a sallad for dinner, until the King brought over a gardener from the Netherlands. About the same time the artichoke, the apricot, the damask rose, made their first appearance in England. Turkeys, charps and hops were first known there in the year 1524. The currant shrub was brought from the island of Zante, anno. 1553, and in the year 1540, cherry trees from Flanders were first planted in Kent. It was in the year 1573 that knives were first made in England. Pocket watches were brought there from Germany, anno. 1577. About the year 1580, coaches were introduced; before which time Queen Elizabeth, on public occasions, rode behind her chamberlain. A saw mill was erected near London, anno. 1633, but afterwards demolished, that it might not deprive the labouring poor of employment. How crude was the science of politics, even in that late age!

From the Journal of Arts and Sciences.

STILTS.—In the Landes*, or desert in the south of France, stilts are used by the shepherds of those parts, who are seen mounted on them, and striding like storks along the flats. "These stilts raise them from three to five feet: the foot sets on a surface adapted to its sole, curved out of the solid wood; a flat part, shaped to the outside of the leg, and reaching to below the knee, is strapped around the calf and ancle. The foot is covered by a piece of raw sheep's hide. In these stilts they move with perfect freedom and astonishing rapidity—and they have their balance so completely, that they run, jump, stoop, and even dance, with ease and safety. We made them run races for a piece of money, put on a stone on the ground, to which they pounced down with surprising quickness. They cannot stand quite still without the aid of a long staff, which they always carry in their hands. This guards them against any accidental trip, and, when they wish to be at rest, forms a third leg, that keeps them steady. By means of these odd additions to the natural leg, the feet are kept out of the water, which lies deep during the winter on the sands, and from the heated sands during the summer; in addition to which, the sphere of vision over so perfect a flat is materially increased by the elevation, and the shepherd can see his sheep much farther on stilts than he could from the ground."

* The Landes is a department of the south of France. It is in general a sandy, unfruitful country, about three fourths of it covered with heaths—but it contains some good land, and several towns.

Singular.—The name 'LORD,' is found six times in the Old Testament. The name of 'GOD,' is found 2735. The name 'JESUS' occurs 225 times in the New Testament.—The name 'CHRIST' 555 times.—The word 'Selah' is met with 74 times in the Bible. The word 'Eternity' but once. The double asseveration 'verily, verily' is to seen 25 times in John's Gospel, and no where else. There are 318 interrogations (?) in Job. The phrase 'and God said,' occurs ten times in the chapter of Genesis. The name 'Jesus' and 'Christ,' are neither of them in the 3d Epistle of John. The word 'foreordained' is mentioned but once in the whole Bible, 1 Peter 1st 20. The word 'Perseverance' but once in the Bible—Eph. 6, 18. The word 'Atonement' is mentioned but once in the New Testament.—The word 'Election,' but six times in the Scriptures. There is not to be found any mention of Adam's Fall, Original Sin, nor, 'The Covenant of Grace.' The words 'Eternal Life' are mentioned but once in the Old Testament; Daniel xii. 2. The word 'Predestination' is not mentioned in the Bible. The word 'Predestinate' mentioned twice, and twice the word 'estimated' mentioned.—*Pal.*

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

A writer in the Vermont Republican on the good effects of pruning fruit trees, remarks, that from the observation of 20 or 30 years, he is satisfied that the method heretofore practised, of pruning in March and April, is injurious particularly to young trees. The stumps of limbs amputated in March, soon become dry, and crack open; and before the new growth can heal over the wound, the stump will rot, which defection will soon penetrate to the heart of the tree, and cause its death. This writer thinks June the proper season, when the tree is full of sap.—The wound will soon heal, and the tree assume a healthy appearance.—He also condemns the practice of some farmers who neglect to trim their orchards when the trees are young and thriving; the consequence of such neglect is, where the orchards are set in fertile land, that the trees send out twice the number of branches that the root is able to support in old age; and limbs taken off in old age, injure the tree much more than if amputated when the tree is young and vigorous.

From the American Farmer.

BOTTS IN HORSES,

Infallible and simple means of preventing.

MORRISIANA, March 23d. 1824.

Dear Sir: The following observations, if you think of sufficient importance, you may give a place in your paper, as I see the subject incidentally mentioned in one of your papers, on the botts in horses. I knew a farmer of forty years experience, who told me that he never lost a horse with botts, and he was one of the most extensive breeders in this county. His practice was always to give his horses, particularly while in the stable, an handful of salt, once a week, to each horse. This practice I have followed on my farm for twenty years, and I never saw one of my horses afflicted by botts. I am also a considerable breeder.

Yours, respectfully,

JAMES MORRIS.

The Wife.—An eloquent author thus describes the solacing tenderness of his partner in life's joys and vicissitudes:—

'At a time alas! when every thing displeased me, when every object was disgusting, when my sufferings had destroyed all the energy and vigor of my soul, when grief had shut from my streaming eyes the beauties of nature, and rendered the whole universe a dreary tomb, the kind attentions of a wife were capable of conveying a secret charm, a silent consolation to my mind. Oh! nothing can render the bowers of retirement so serene and comfortable, or can so sweetly soften all our woes, as a conviction that woman is not indifferent to our fate."

STATIONARY, &c.

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